them a chance of rising. He also proposed the institution of an enquiry into the causes of the comparatively low representation of the Christians in the public service with a view to adopt the necessary measures for the entertainment of the members of his community more largely and for greater encouragement to those Christians already employed in the service.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

155. Encouragement to the Malayala Brahmins in the matter of education and their entertainment in the State service.

Mr. Narayanar Janardanar (Member, Jenmi, Trivandrum Division) said that the backwardness of his community in point of education was well known. Only very few men in the community recognised the awkwardness of the situation. The percentage of members of his community who knew the English language was infinitely small. It was with a view to remedy the above defect that the Government sanctioned a special school for the Malayala Brahmins. The highest class in the school was the Third Form. The students who passed the Third Form had generally to discontinue their studies. Their education was incomplete and they became useless in after-life. The students who had an aptitude for learning were not sufficiently encouraged by their parents and guardians. The Member prayed that the Government might view the cases of such students sympathetically and encourage them by granting scholarships. He also suggested that education be made compulsory, at least in so far as the Malayala Brahmin community was concerned.

Dewan.—What sort of education, do you consider should be made compulsory?

Member.—I ask that English education be made compulsory in our community.

Dewan.—Action has not been taken anywhere to make English education compulsory. In some countries, compulsory education has been introduced in respect of the Vernaculars of those places. I fear it will not be feasible to make English education compulsory.

The Member, continuing, said that, for the present, the Government should take steps to spread English education amongst his community by granting fee concessions and scholarships and that the question of making English education compulsory might be considered later on.

The Member stated that the percentage of members of his community in the Government service was very small and that the Government were not showing any special consideration to the community. A Malayala Brahmin graduate who applied for a teacher's place in the Special School was not given that place. There were also other instances in which applications from qualified Malayala Brahmins were not given any consideration. The Member, therefore, prayed that special encouragement be given to qualified persons from his community, at least for some time, in the matter of appointments in the State service.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

156. Ezhavas and Government Service.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan B. A. & B. L. (Member, Nominated) said that the subject began to be represented at the Assembly from its very first session and that the representation invariably met with the sympathetic consideration of the Government. It was only in 1083, however, that the Government laid it down as a principle that Ezhavas should be given preference in the matter of Government appointments. Almost all the Government appointments now held by Ezhavas were given to them subsequent to that time. It was gratifying to note that the present Government were not only adopting the very same policy but had even gone a step further in having issued an order to all Heads of Departments to give special consideration to Ezhava applicants for Government appointments. The Member pointed out that such orders were very seldom honored in their observance and requested that the Government might be pleased to devise means to ascertain how far their orders

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